

Fact Sheet: New Jersey Primacy Revision Application

Four Technical Corrections/Amendments to various Analytical Method Federal Register Notices that were promulgated, including Lead and Copper Rule Technical Corrections (June 24, 1994), Analytical Methods Technical Corrections (December 5, 1994 and June 29, 1995) and Analytical Methods for Radionuclides (March 5, 1997).

Primacy Revisions Rule (Including Administrative Penalty Authority, PWSS Definition and Emergency Plan) - On April 28, 1998, the EPA published the final Primacy Revisions for Administrative Penalty Authority, Emergency Plan and PWS Definition Change (Primacy Revisions). This rule codifies certain changes, as modified by Section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, in order for States to obtain and/or retain primacy.

Removal of Prohibition on the Use of Point of Use Devices for Compliance with the NPDWR - On June 11, 1998, EPA published the final rule removing the prohibition on point of use (POU) devices as compliance technologies for National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Variance and Exemptions Rule - On August 14, 1998, the EPA published revised final regulations regarding Safe Drinking Water Act variances and exemptions based on the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. This rule revised the previously existing language and provided regulatory relief to small systems via small system variances.

Consumer Confidence Reports Rule - On August 19, 1998, the EPA published the final Consumer Confidence Report Rule (CCR). This rule amends the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141 and the regulations for implementation of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 142. Technical Corrections to this Rule were published separately on December 16, 1998, June 29, 1999, and September 14, 1999.

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule - On December 16, 1998, the EPA published the final Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) and the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR). These rules amend the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141 and the regulations for implementation of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 142.

Suspension of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Requirements for Small Systems - On January 8, 1999, the EPA suspended small system compliance with the existing Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). On September 17, 1999, EPA published the final Revisions to the UCMR which replaces the existing UCMR requirements, effective January 1, 2001. The revised UCMR is not required to be adopted by States (EPA retains primacy). Therefore, States must delete their existing UCMR rules to avoid overlapping requirements.

Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions - On January 12, 2000, EPA published minor revisions to the lead and copper rule with the intent to streamline and reduce regulatory burdens where such changes could be made without jeopardizing the level of public health protection and to improve rule implementation. EPA also addressed issues that were the subject of a judicial remand, concerning control of lead service lines and exclusion of transient systems.

Public Notification Rule - EPA published this rule May 4, 2000. Section 1414(c)(1) and (c)(2) of the SDWA Amendments of 1996 significantly revised the existing public notification regulations. The

amended rules are intended to give consumers more accurate and timely information on violations, taking into account the seriousness of any potential adverse health effects that may be involved.

Radionuclide Rule - EPA published this rule December 7, 2000. This rule finalized maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), monitoring and public notification requirements for radionuclides. This rule is only applicable to community water systems. The rule includes new requirements for uranium, not previously regulated, and revisions to the monitoring requirements for combined radium 226/228, gross alpha particle radioactivity and beta particle and photon activity.

Filter Backwash Recycling Rule - EPA published this rule on June 8, 2001. Section 1412(b) of the SDWA Amendments of 1996 established new requirements on PWSs regarding recycling of filter backwash. The purpose of the rule is to further protect public health by requiring public water systems, where needed, to institute changes to the return of recycle flows to a plant's treatment process that may otherwise compromise microbial control.

Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule - EPA published this rule January 14, 2002. The SDWA Amendments of 1996 established new drinking water requirements for PWSs, and new Special Primary Requirements on States regarding microbial control. The purposes of the LT1ESWTR are to improve control of microbial pathogens, specifically *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water and address risk trade-offs with disinfection byproducts. The LT1 applies to public water systems that use surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water and serve fewer than 10,000 persons.